## FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

The New Fire-proof Structure on Nassau, Fulton, and Ann Streets.

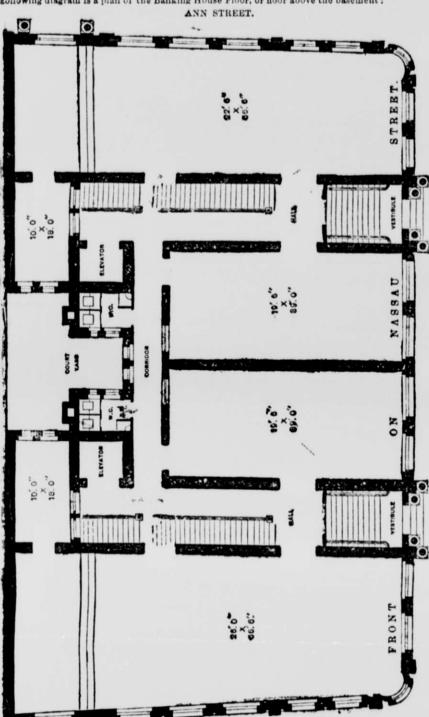
THE MOST PERFECT AND SECURE EDIFICE IN THE COUNTRY.

Splendid Chance-for People Desiring Office Rooms.

BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!!!

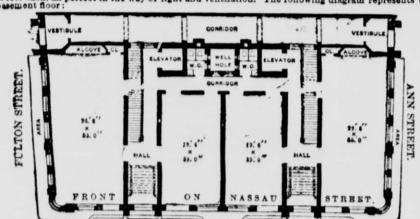
Apply to Homer Morgan, No. 2 Pine Street.

The New Building, entirely fire-proof, bounded by Nassau, Fulton, and Ann streets, is now in course of construction, and will be finished and ready for occupation by May 1, 1873. This mag-nificent structure, six stories high, the handsomest and most complete building in the business portion of our city, has been erected under the personal supervision of the well-known architect, Mr. Arthur Gilman, who has, at enormous cost, made it the most elegant and commodious edifice of the kind in America. The value of the land and building amounts to over one million dollars. The conflagrations that have laid waste the cities of Chicago and Boston have been accepted as a warning, and the Building is so constructed as to be entirely fire-proof. Although of lofty height, has been paid to ingress and egress. The building may be entered from four different quarterstwo on Nassau street, one on Fulton street, and the other on Ann street-leading directly to the elevators and to a grand stairway. Perfect lighting gas-fitting and plumbing, heating, and ventilation will be found in every portion of the building. The larger rooms will be divided by the owner by FIRE-PROOF PARTITIONS into as many compartments as the tenant may require. The following diagram is a plan of the Banking House Floor, or floor above the basement :

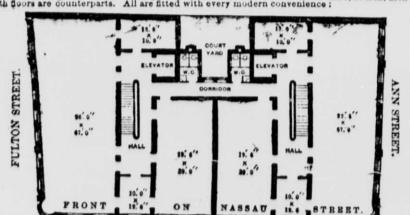


FULTON STREET.

The above floor is without exception the finest location for Banking and Insurance Offices in the city. The two magnificent Offices to the right and left have—one a front on Fulton street of 60% feet, and Nassau street of 26 feet, and the other 66% feet front on Ann street and 22% feet on Nassau street, and are unequalled in their class. Adjoining them, in the rear, are two ante-rooms 20 feet by 18 feet, and two interior offices, each with 19% feet front on Nassau street, and extending 50 feet back, all perfect in the way of light and ventilation. The following diagram represents the basement floor:



Boor are highly desirable for all classes, more especially adapted to Insurance, money brokers and merchants. The two large offices fronting on Fulton and Nassau and Ann and Nassau are respectively 55 feet by 24% feet and 55 feet by 22% feet, and the two interior offices are similar to those



The above plan exhibits similar offices to those already described on the first or banking hour floor, with the addition of two ante-rooms, each 10 feet by 12½ feet, fronting on Nassau. The tari or rent roll of this building will amount to about \$125,000, graduated as follows:

First, or banking house floor.

Basement floor.

Second floor.

Third floor.

Fourth floor.

Fourth floor.

10,000

Fifth floor.

## NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1872.

FATALAFFRAY DOWN TOWN A DESPERATE FIGHT IN LIBERTY

Two Men in Mortal Combat-One Killed, the Other has a Leg Broken - The Parties Nicholas Duryea and John E. Simmons-What the Speciators Say.

About ten minutes past 7 last night, perons in C. N. Peck's insurance office in the basement of the building 69 Liberty street saw two gentlemen appear on the sidewalk in front, dimly illuminated the street from their office and from Sutherland's dining saloon opposite. The night was rainy and dark, and nearly every place in the street was closed. At the instant that the men appeared in this light spot they were seen to be fighting. There was a heavybuilt man and a tall, muscular man. Violent language was used, and the men struggled on, striking out at each other furiously. They clinched and fought into the middle of the street, and back again to the north sidewalk, the same place where the fighting was first observed. men in the insurance office drew back for fear of random pistol bullets.

THE DEATH STRUGGLE.

By this time a new others had arrived. Then the smaller man was down and the larger one partly on top of him. In the struggle that followed one man was seen to hold in his hand something bright, which flashed in the gaslight as it was uplifted. It was the flash of a knife. In an instant blood came in streams from the other man, flowing under and around him, and running off to swell the rain water which ran in the gutter. One man got up, and, crossing the street, entered Sutherland's dining room. The other man lay with his head on the top stone of the steps leading down to Peck's insurance office, one of his limp hands dangling down the step, and his body stretching diagonally across the sidewalk, his feet toward Nassau street. He breathed heavily two or three minutes and then his breath ceased. A crowd which had collected parted to give passage to a man who approached with an air of authority. They thought he was a doctor. He bent over the prostrate form, feit his pulse, and said, quietly: the smaller man was down and the larger one

"HE IS DEAD."

Those who were in Sutherland's restaurant had heard no shooting, nor sounds of disturbance, and those whose glance happened to rest on the door were astounded when they saw a man enter with a flushed face, his garments somewhat soiled, and his right hand covered with blood, while his clothing also had red splashes on it here and there. He said nothing, but quietly walked to a high stool which stood by the lunch counter and sat down. He never spoke, but there were about him several who seemed to be friends. In another moment the restaurant keeper heard from outside of the finding of the body over the way and the still man was of course suspected of being concerned in the affray. An officer was sent for.

The spot where the dead man was found is in the Second Ward. Sutherland's restaurant is in the First Ward.

THE ARREST.

A moment before the affray Officer Webber of

A moment before the affray Officer Webber of the Beekman street (Second Ward) police started from Broadway and Liberty street on his patrol up Broadway, accompanied by Officer Maher. When near Maiden lane a young man named Hohan rushed up and said, "Webber, there's a man stabbed around in Liberty street. Come right around." Officer Webber, accompanied by Officer Maher, hurried down Broadway and Liberty street, and bursting through the crowd in front of Mr. Peck's office he came upon a dead man lying face downward on the sidewalk in a pool of blood.
"Who did this?" he asked.

man lying face downward on the sidewalk in a pool of blood.

"Who did this?" he asked.

"The man went over to Sutherland's," said some one in the crowd.

The officer hurried into Sutherland's, and sitting on a high stool about twenty feet from the door he saw the man already mentioned. Walking up to him he said, "Did you do this?"

The man made no reply. Officer Webber arrested him and placed Officer Maher in charge of him.

THE STRETCHER,

most before the man's body was coid.

THE STRETCHER,

with the corpse was laid down on the office floor. The canvas was saturated with blood. The body seemed covered with it. The head was bloody, the shirt showed large blotches, and the clothing was wet with it. The cuts visible were two in the front and one in the back of the neck. The arrested man proved to be John E. Simmons, a well-known gentleman of this city, and the dead man Nicholas R. Duryea. almost as widely known.

Simmons merely gave his name to Sergt. Wright, and then said that his ankle was broken, and he wished he would send for a surgeon. He was searched, but no knife was found in his possession. In the inside pocket of his overcoat was found the metal tip of a dirk knife sheath. He limped into the back room supported by two officers. When he found a seat in the back room his shoe was removed, and stretching out his leg, he seemed to experience some relief.

The hour at which the fatal affray took place prevented a large gathering, and five minutes after the fight the street was again deserted. After delivering Simmons and the corpse at the police station Officer Webber and another, with lanterns, returned to the scene of the affray.

There was no evidence of the fight, except an umbrell lying in the gutter. The officers searched the sidewalks and street for half a block without finding any weapon. At last Officer Webber held his lantern over the grating in front of Sutherland's restaurant, and down on the level of the sub-cellar he saw a dirk in a red sheath. The knife and sheath were covered with blood.

William F. Stryker, who lives at 26 Wooster

blood.
William F. Stryker, who lives at 36 Wooster street, said to Capt. Caffrey that he was a clerk in the employ of John E. Simmons. About 7 o'clock he was going out of the office 67 Liberty street, and he saw Nicholas R. Duryea

street, and he saw Nicholas R. Duryea

STRIKE SIMMONS IN THE FACE.

The men then clinched and fell to the sidewalk. Stryker shouted "Police!" "Murder!"
and then he saw that Duryea was stabbed. He
helped Simmons across the street and into Sutherland's restaurant, 64 Liberty street. Then the
officer arrived and took him into custody. Simmons's office is on the first floor, back room, 67
Liberty street.
Richard J. Hohan, a clerk at 156 and 158 Broadway, made the following statement to Capt.
Caffrey:
I was in Liberty street about 7 o'clock. I know Simmons, and I saw him there fighting with a man unknown to me, whom I am told is Duryea. Duryea was
down on the sidewalk, and Simmons was also down, and
on top of Duryea. I saw Simmons partly rise up from
Duryea, and he had in his hand something which
gleamed in the light. He then said: "I have the best
of you now," This was after he had struck him with
the instrument he had in his hand. I said: "He is cutting him with something," Simmons then stumbled
and fell in the gutter, and said his ankle was broken. I
then called Officer Webber.
Charles Anderson, a clerk in the registering

Wm. Heaton, employed at 65 Liberty street, made the following statement:

At 7 P. M. I saw two men fighting in Liberty street. Both were lying on the sidewalk. While they were struggling I heard the man who was underneath say. "G————you, let me up." I then saw the man called Simmons, now here in custody, raise up and strike the under man with some instrument, which gleamed in the light. After Simmons got up he called out that his ankie was broken.

Through the courtesy of Cant. Caffrey, a Suy.

light. After Simmons got up he called out that his ankle was broken.

Through the courtesy of Capt. Caffrey, a Sun reporter last night saw Simmons before the arrival of the surgeon. He was sitting in the back room. Doorman Troy sat beside him, and Simmons still sat with his leg extended to lesson the pain. He is a corpulent man, showing evidence of good living. His face is full and ruddy, and he wears a moustache and goatee. His clothing was soiled and muddy.

The reporter's business was made known to Simmons, who very quietly and in a pleasant tone of voice said that he did not wish to be discourteous to any member of the press, but he could say nothing about the affair. He continued, saying that his ankle was broken and that he was suffering considerably. The reporter intimated that he did not desire to annoy him, which Simmons quickly and correctly interpreted as axpressive of a wish to learn some-

age, born in Maryland, married, by occupation a broker, and his residence 113 East Fourteenth street.

Preparations were then made to take Simmons to the hospital, and the body to the cellar of the station to await the Coroner. Two or three friends were with him. One of his friends held his hat, and Simmons prepared to be laid upon the stretcher, which was provided with a rubber pillow and a box for his broken leg. When he lay down he lifted his head and said: "This pillow is very low. Can't it be fixed?" It was heightened insome way, his leg placed in the box, and Surgeon Hemingway began packing wadding around it to keep it in place, following this by tying a cioth over the top and drawing it tightly. "That hurts me," said Simmons. "Isn't it too tight?" Surgeon Hemingway said "No."

"All right, if you intended it to be so," said Simmons. "I did not know but what you were getting it tighter than you wanted it." Simmons asked Doorman Tracy to look outfor his boots, which were placed on the stretcher beside him. Then he thanked Sergeant Wright and others for their courtesy, and was carried to the hospital.

and others for their courtesy, and was carried to the hospital.

Duryea lived in Port Richmond, Staten Island, where he is said to have a fine establishment. He was quite wealthy, and leaves a wife and two children. He owned a yacht, and some time ago was a member of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, the was commodore of the Bayonne Yacht Club, from which he is said to have been expelled. He owned a tug boat which bears his name. He was about thirty years of age. He was well known in New York. The origin of the difficulty is unknown.

Duryea came to Simmons's office. A controversy arose, and he slapped Simmons's face.

As the body of Duryea lay in the police station, the reporter noticed that his pantaloons were rolled up above his boots and his coat was buttoned tightly around him, and he had the appearance of a man prepared for a fight. Mr. Simmons is said to be a man of a remarkably amilable disposition.

Third avenue, was stabbed in the neck and seriously in-jured by Edward Smith, a marine on board the United States ship Vermont. Smith was looked up in the Twenty-second street police station. Rogers says that he met Smith at Twenty-second street and Third ave-nue, and that the stabbing was unprovoked.

EDWIN FORREST'S WILL.

Providing for a Home for Aged and Worn Out Actors.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The will of Edwin Forrest is dated April 5, 1866, and contains provisions for his sisters, which have become inoperative by their death. It appoints as trustees James Oakes of Boston

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The remains of Ed-Paul's this afternoon, the cortege arriving there at 3:3

In pursuance of the purpose to raise a fund for the erection of a bronze statue of our late distinguished citizen, Horace Greeley, and

fund for the erection of a bronze statue of our late distinguished citizen, Horace Greeley, and also a monument over his grave, the following committee has been named:

The Hon. Andrew H. Green, Comptroller of the city of New York, who has consented to act as Treasurer of the fund.

John E. Williams, Esq., the Hon. William B. Ogden, the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, Augustus Schell, Marshan O. Roberte, Esq., Frank Leslie, Esq., P. T. Whitelam Manton Marble, James Gordon Bennett, Whitelam Manton, Marble, James Gordon Bennett, Whitelam Manton, John S. Parke Godwin, and Charles A. Dam, Jones Brooks, Parke Godwin, John Charles, John Anderson of Tarrytown, C. O. B. Brrant of Tarrytown, G. O. B. Brrant of Brooklyn; W. W. Goodrich of Brooklyn; Hon. Dudley S. Gregory of Jersey City; Samuel Bowles of Springfield; Hon. N. P. Banks of Hoston, B. G. Gregory of Jersey City; Samuel Bowles of Springfield; Hon. N. P. Banks of Hoston, S. G. Gregory of Jersey City; Samuel Bowles of Springfield; Hon. N. P. Banks of Chesco, William Macfarisan of Yonkers; Gov. Theo. F. Randolph of New Jersey; Wm. C. Wetmore, and Wm. W. Niles of Fordam.

The committee may be enlarged to embrace all sections of the country. Most of these genetiemen have expressed their williamsness to serve on the committee, and notifications have be

Relief for Mr. Hillhouse.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the House a draft of a bill for the relief of Thomas Hillhouse, the Assistant Treasurer at New York. It appropriates \$100,000, this amount being equal to the proceeds of the sale of stamps embezzled by James J. Johnson, a clerk in his office, without the fault or negligence of Mr. Hillhouse.

The body of John F. Kensett, the artist, will lie in state to-day in the Academy of Design, at Fourth avenue and Twenty third atreet. The remains are to be buried from the Presbyterian Church at Nineteenth street and Fifth avonue at 10 clock to-morrow after-

BROTHER'S VENGEANCE.

WEALTHY ULSTER COUNTY FAR-MER ACCUSED OF PERJURY. Disinherited Brother the Chief Witness Against Him-Seeking to Secure a \$5,000 Claim at the Cost of a Brother's Ruin.

Correspondence of The Sun. KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 14.-The case of The People agt. Wm. P. Cole. Jr., was called for trial here on Wednesday in the County Court and Court of Sessions. Judge William Lawton presided. The prisoner is indicted for perjury. He is a wealthy farmer, twenty-nine years of age A. Fowler, Assistant District Attorney, opened the case for the people. He made the following statement of facts:

A TRESPASS ON A FISH POND. Gardiner Smith lives near Old Hurley. He has a fish pond on his farm. The pond is used for supplying himself and friends with fish. Cole is neighbor of Smith. The prisoner was forbidden to fish on Smith's premises. One day in farm. In June, 1872, Smith sued Cole before Justice Houghtaling of Hurley for trespass in Sustice Houghtaing of Hurley for trespass in fishing in the pond. On the trial the prisoner awore he had not at any time since March, 1899, fished in the pond. This, it is claimed, was a material point in the case tried before the Justice. The complainant claimed the evidence was false, and that Cole knew it was false when he

The prosecution here rested.

THE DEFENCE.

The Hon. D. M. De Witt, Congressman elect, opened the case for the prisoner. He said the defence would show by overwhelming testi mony that his client was not at the pend at all that the prisoner's brother, John J. Cole, is the the prisoner's brother, John J. Cole, is the state of the prisoner's brother.

THE PRISONER'S DENIAL.

ADDRESS OF THE HON. D. M. DEWITT. ADDRESS OF THE HON. D. M. DEWITT.

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT-GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: This is no civil action. This action is not brought for the value of Gardiner Smith action is not brought for the value of Gardiner Smith she, but it is a case involving the very life of a young man. He is charged with a crine among those of the highest magnitude—a crime that is punished with imprisonment in the State prison for a term of not more than ten years, besides making him incompetent to testify in a court of justice. You cannot send a man to State prison—you cannot convict this man on the same evidence you would render a verdict for the value of fish; but you must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt, not only that the defendant testified as has been charged in the court at Hurley, but also that that testimony was false, and that he knew it to be false.

Counsel then commented in strong language on the testimony of one of the witnesses, who swore Gardiner Smith had said he would give fifty dollars to any one who would find a man who would swear that Cole had fished in the pond.

A FEW POINTED OURSTONS

Counsel then commented on the language used by John against William Cole to sustain his argument in relation to John being the principal instigator of the present case; said that John had the witnesses at his house, that he sat during the trial and whispered in the ear of

Smith, who sat next to the District Attorney, and that he sought to convict his brother of a crime that would cast a dagger to the heart of his wife and child and send them to an untimely grave. Counsel then alluded sarcastically to the witness Jackson—'named after Gen. Jackson—this racehorse, who fairly flew from Rondout and arrived in the rear of Gardiner's pond just in the nick of time to exclaim, with holy horror, 'Who's dat fishing—Wm. Cole?'' Counsel concluded with a masterly peroration.

Charles A. Fowler. Esq., summed up the case for the people in an able manner, dwelling with great force on the salient points of prosecution. Judge Lawton followed in an eminently impartial charge. The jury then retired, and after an absence of a few moments brought in a verdict of acquittal.

THE WASHINGTON RING.

Bill to Take \$1,241,000 from the Federal Treasury-Gen. Garfield its Champion-Grant's Private Secretary and Cabinet Officers Urging its Passage.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Committee

on Appropriations to-day reported their bill giving the District \$1,241,000 to reimburse in part the money expended by the Board of Public Works in improving the streets in front of the Government reservations. It was advocated in ommittee, Mr. Garfield, Several Democratic members, who own property in the city, also urged its passage. It was opposed by Messrs. Holmes of Indiana, Morgan of Ohio, and Farnstleman was cogent and exactly to the point. Several amendments to the bill were proposed by those gentlemen, but as it was getting late in the day it was moved that the Committee of the the day it was moved that the Committee of the Whole arise. This had no sooner been done than Gen. Garfield moved that the rules be suspended, and the bill passed. This extraordinary move was justly rebuked by indignant outcries of "No! no!" "Shame!" from every part of the House.

The entire Board of Public Works from an arily hour to day were in the looky of the House.

The entire Board of Public Works from an early hour to-day were in the lobby of the House, and kept all the doorkeepers busy bringing out members to be buttonholed by them. Several members of the Cabinet, as well as Gen. Babcock, who by virtue of his office as private Secretary to the President is entitled to the privilege of the House, were on the floor urging the passage of this act. It will come up again to-morrow, when the true men of both parties will endeavor to let a little light in on the Ring's dark transactions.

THE TRIAL OF THE INNOCENTS.

Oakes Ames Given More Time to Fix up his Testimony—The Tribune's Future Editor Declaring his Innocence. Washington, Dec. 16.—But little was

done to-day by the Credit Mobilier Committee. Oakes Ames appeared by his representative and and unaccountable reason was allowed him a statement in regard to his connection with Ames and the Credit Mobilier. It is said that he admitted that stock was offered him, but de-

Ames and the Credit Mobilier. It is said that he admitted that stock was offered him, but denied receiving it.

The interest in the investigation is increasing rather than admitted. The interest in the investigation is increasing rather than admitted in the investigation will be so far as several of the implicated gentlemen are concerned. Gen. Garfield of Ohio and Senator Patterson of New Hampshire can by no possibility escape. Their admissions will be proved, and from these there is no escape. Mr. Ames will probably swear that he has purchased back the stock of Garfield, but it will be proved that the transfer was not made until after the publication of McComb's testimony in The Sun. The speeches and votes of all the implicated members on measures connected with the Union Pacific Railroad are being looked up and digested, with the view of laving them before the committee as inferential proof of their interest in the road.

It is positively asserted to-night that at the meeting of the Credit Mobilier Committee this morning, Oakes Ames, through his attorney, submitted a proposition to the committee that he be allowed to make a written statement, and that all interrogatories should be submitted to him in writing and time allowed him to answer them. A majority of the committee voted to allow him this extraordinary privilege. This may account for the consultations which were held on Saturday afternoon and yesterday between Ames, Alley, and the gentlemen who have been accused of receiving bribes from them. The object is to allow Ames full opportunity to fix up his side of the story and evade a rigid and thorough cross-examination. With the pail of secrecy closking the committee, it is possible that a Jesuitical statement can be made which will to a certain extent relieve the reputations of the virtous statesmen who accepted the stock as a good thing. If the doors of the committee were open and each day's proceedings with the pail of secrecy closking the committee, it is possible that a Jesuitical statement can be ma

stock as a good thing. If the doors of the committee were open and each day's proceeding given to the public, so that the press would have an opportunity to clear away the mists.

THE EFFECT OF THE DIVIDENDS.

Time wore on, and whenever the Union Pacific Railroad wanted anything in the way of legislation, the pious Henry was the first to urge it on the ground that this great national work deserved well of the American people. Finally the wicked Col. McComb began his suit against the Credit Mobilier, and that arch rebel, Jere. Black, drew up a bill in equity, in which he charged that Ames, Alley, and others of the officers of that corporation had used for corrupt purposes stock that rightly belonged to his client. A Senator who heard of this very disloyal document called attention to it from his seat in the Senate. He suggested that this scandal, this grave impeachment of Congressional honor, should be inquired into. Then the pious Henry rose from his seat and said he hoped not. He knew the honorable gentlemen who were connected with the management of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Credit Mobilier of America, and he was certain that they would be guilty of no such acts. They were the last men in the world to attempt to bribe legislators, and so the great scandal was pooh-poohed out of the Senate, and the world forgot it for four years.

A Venerable Car Conductor Beaten.

Last night Nathan Raymond, conductor of car No. 68 of the Eighth avenue line, carried a passenger on nade no move, he asked him if he was going out. With

The new building of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital at Twenty-third street and Third avenue was formally opened last evening. Mr. Smith recited a history of the hospital. The Rev. Drs. Morgan and Ormiston delivered addresses. The Rev. Dr. Sampson pronounced the benediction. Among the notables who witnessed the ceremonies were Messrs. John Harper of Harper & Broa. Peter Cooper, Daniel Drew, John P. Acker, John M. Seaman, D. D. T. Marshall, Mrs. Emma A. Keep (who endowed the hospital), and Mrs. J. J. Roosevelt.

A private physician called upon Coroner cenan, last night, and said that Terence Dolan, a laborer, of Lawrence street, Manhattanville, came home drunk last Thursday night, and roasted his infant son, three years old, to death on a red-hot stove. He said further that the child was afterward buried on a permit obtained by means of a false certificate. The Coroner started to investigate the truth of the norrible story.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Information has reached this city this morning that the eighty persons who were

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—C. A. Pritchard and A. B. Lawrence were to-day sentenced to two years' impris-

HOW MR. GREELEY DIED.

NEVER INSANE, BUT EX-

interesting Narrative of his Condition After Bull Run-Dr. Bayard's Observations of Him Previous to his Last Illness-He had

Dr. Edward Bayard was the family phyician of Horace Greeley for some eleven years Bull Run, when Mr. Greeley was attacked by a similar disease to that which recently end-ed in his death, Dr. Bayard thoroughly cured him. Believing that the history of this case would prove interesting to the public, SUN reporter called upon Dr. Bayard at his residence yesterday. The doctor is a venerable gentleman, with white hair and a pleasant face. He received the reporter courteously, and detailed to him the particulars of Mr. Greeley's illness after the battle of Bull Run, its causes, and the treatment, so far as he could remembe them. The following is the conversation:

them. The following is the conversation:

Reporter—I have called, doctor, to get a history of Mr. Greeley's illness after the retreat from Bull Run. Have you any objection to make the facts public?

Dr. Bayard—No objection in the least. I have thought ever since I read the opinions of the doctors who treated Mr. Greeley in his last sickness, that it was my duty to tell what I knew of the man, and my judgment as to his disease and its treatment. You see, I knew Mr. Greeley for many years. I was his physician, and studied him closely, as every physician should study a constant patient. Up to this last illness I always attended him in his sickness, and I am convinced that had he been free from the influence of men who were unquestionably his friends, but not wise advisers in medicine, I should have been who were unquestionably his friends, but not wise advisers in medicine, I should have been called in to administer to him then. Now you want a history of his sickness after the battle of Bull Run. I think the best preface to that will be a few words in relation to my knowledge of the man.

Reporter—I think we could not proceed on a better system.

Dr. Bayard—What I know about Mr. Greeley

that will be a few words in relation to my knowledge of the man.

Reporter—I think we could not proceed on a
better system.

Dr. Bayard—What I know about Mr. Greeley
is founded upon a close acquaintance and
friendship of many years standing. I knew him,
not simply as a patient but as a companion.
He was, first of all, of a very nervous and
excitable temperament. He was very impressible, too, to the opinions of those around him.
During the campaign the notion became very
widely spread that Mr. Greeley was thickskinned, and did not feel the assaults made
upon him by those whom politics made his enemies. This was a very erroneous impression,
and if his countrymen had known the man better he would have been spared many a cruel
blow, which fell upon him with stunning force.
He was extremely sensitive to criticism, and
when his powerful organization broke down, his
depression invariably took the form of mourning and worrying over evils which he imagined
he had done to others.

Now, add to a mind of this sensitive nature a
capacity for doing and an ambition to do hard
work, and you can understand something of the
character of Mr. Greeley, so far as it bears upon
the question of his disease. He was earnest
and single-eyed in pursuing the work which he
laid out for himself. In that work he sank, as
it were, his physical individuality. By a force
peculiar to his sorit, by very largeness of
soul, ne carried himself beyond his physicalpowers. He overworked his brain, and, of a
consequence, overworked his brain, and, of a
consequence, overworked his brain, and, of a
consequence, it was natural that great mischief should follow. Prostration of body, loss
of appetite and sleep, and even a loss of mental
power for a time, were inevitable. It was like a
man running for his life. So long as the excitement lasts, his power remains. When the motive for action ceases, he drops exhausted.
Horace Greeley has been just running for his
life for many years. I have studied him well,
oby ou wnderstand the point I am tr

which ended in his death were almost inevitable.

Reporter—I think that point is sufficiently plain. Doctor.

Dr. Bayard—Very well. Now I will tell you all I can remember of his illness after the disastrous retreat of the Union army from Bull Run. I can only give you a general notion of it, for I must depend on memory alone, and it occurred twelve years ago. I made some notes of my treatment and the symptoms of the disease at the time, but I have been unable to find them. I cannot even give you the date, but perhaps the battle of Bull Run will fix it near enough. It was just after that. I was called in to see Mr. Greeley, and I found him utterly prostrated in body and mind. He was stretched at full length on the sofs when I entered; his face, which was naturated at your length on the sofs when I entered; his face, which was naturated.

he was fast breaking up into a total wreck. He took very little notice of anybody around him, and did not even salute me when I approached him. He had lost his appetite, and was unable to show the proposition of the control of the

PARIS, Dec. 16. President Thiers appeared before the Committee of Thirty to-day and expisited his position. He said the only remedy for present difficulties was the organization of a second chamber. Min iterial responsibility existed already; the Executive and the Ministers were ready to retire if their acts were disapproved. He was willing to accept any other module vicends which the committee might propose, and promised to confer freely with them to that end.

The President's words had a most conciliatory effect

SYRACUSE, Dec. 16.—The Grand Jury of this county, which has just closed its session, has indicted the Binghamton illustroad as a nuisance. The case will come up at the aexi term of the court.